## Amendments to the Claims:

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

## 1-15. (Cancelled)

- 16. (Currently amended) A method of increasing resistance of a <u>mammalian</u> cell to hypoxic stress, comprising contacting the cell with a stanniocalcin polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:
  - (a) a polypeptide comprising amino acids 1 to 247 of SEQ ID NO:2.
  - (a)(b) a polypeptide comprising V-34 to A-247 of SEQ ID NO:2;
  - (b)(c) a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to (a)(b), wherein the polypeptide is capable of increasing resistance of a mammalian cell to hypoxic stresshas stanniocalcin biological activity;
  - (e)(d) a polypeptide comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the fragment is capable of increasing resistance of a mammalian cell to hypoxic stresshas stanniocalcin biological activity;
  - (d)(e) a polypeptide comprising a fragment of the polypeptide encoded by the human cDNA of ATCC Deposit No. 75652, wherein the fragment is capable of increasing resistance of a mammalian cell to hypoxic stresshas stanniocalcin biological activity;
  - (e)(f) a polypeptide comprising an N-terminal deletion fragment described by the general formula m-247 of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein m is an integer from 2 to 242 and the deletion fragment is capable of increasing resistance of a mammalian cell to hypoxic stresshas stanniocalcin biological activity;
  - (f)(g) a polypeptide comprising a C-terminal deletion fragment described by the general formula 1-n of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein n is an integer between 7 to 246 and the deletion fragment is capable of increasing resistance of a mammalian cell to hypoxic stresshas stanniocalcin biological activity; and
  - (g)(h) a polypeptide comprising an N-terminal and C-terminal deletion fragment described by the general formula m-n of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein m is an integer

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from 2 to 242, n is an integer from 7 to 246, and the deletion fragment is capable of increasing resistance of a mammalian cell to hypoxic stresshas stanniocalcin biological activity.

17. (Original)	The method of claim	16, wherein	the polypeptide is (a).
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- 18. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the polypeptide is (b).
- 19. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the polypeptide is (c).
- 20. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the polypeptide is (d).
- 21. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the polypeptide is (e).
- 22. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the polypeptide is (f).
- 23. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the polypeptide is (g).
- 24. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 16, wherein the polypeptide has an amino acid sequence that is at least 95% identical to (a)(b) and is capable of increasing resistance of a mammalian cell to hypoxic stresshas stanniocalcin biological activity.
- 25. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 16, wherein the polypeptide is fused to a heterologous polypeptide.
- 26. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 25, wherein the heterolgous heterologous polypeptide comprises a constant domain (Fc) of immunoglobulin or a portion thereof.
- 27. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein the heterologous polypeptide comprises albumin.

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- 28. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein albumin comprises human serum albumin.
  - 29. (Cancelled)
  - 30. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the cell is a cardiac cell.
- 31. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein hypoxic stress comprises ischemia.
  - 32-138. (Cancelled)
- 139. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 16 wherein said method is performed *in vitro*.
  - 140. (New) The method of claim 16, wherein the polypeptide is (h).
- 141. (New) A method of increasing resistance of a neural cell to hypoxic stress, comprising contacting the cell with a stanniocalcin polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:
  - (a) a polypeptide comprising amino acids 1 to 247 of SEQ ID NO:2.
  - (b) a polypeptide comprising V-34 to A-247 of SEQ ID NO:2;
  - (c) a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to (b), wherein the polypeptide is capable of increasing resistance of a neural cell to hypoxic stress;
  - (d) a polypeptide comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID
    NO:2, wherein the fragment is capable of increasing resistance of a neural cell to hypoxic stress;

- (e) a polypeptide comprising a fragment of the polypeptide encoded by the human cDNA of ATCC Deposit No. 75652, wherein the fragment is capable of increasing resistance of a neural cell to hypoxic stress;
- (f) a polypeptide comprising an N-terminal deletion fragment described by the general formula m-247 of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein m is an integer from 2 to 242 and the deletion fragment is capable of increasing resistance of a neural cell to hypoxic stress;
- (g) a polypeptide comprising a C-terminal deletion fragment described by the general formula 1-n of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein n is an integer between 7 to 246 and the deletion fragment is capable of increasing resistance of a neural cell to hypoxic stress; and
- (h) a polypeptide comprising an N-terminal and C-terminal deletion fragment described by the general formula m-n of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein m is an integer from 2 to 242, n is an integer from 7 to 246, and the deletion fragment is capable of increasing resistance of a neural cell to hypoxic stress.
- 142. (New) The method of claim 141, wherein the polypeptide is (a).
- 143. (New) The method of claim 141, wherein the polypeptide is (b).
- 144. (New) The method of claim 141, wherein the polypeptide is (c).
- 145. (New) The method of claim 141, wherein the polypeptide is (d).
- 146. (New) The method of claim 141, wherein the polypeptide is (e).
- 147. (New) The method of claim 141, wherein the polypeptide is (f).
- 148. (New) The method of claim 141, wherein the polypeptide is (g).
- 149. (New) The method of claim 141, wherein the polypeptide is (h).

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- 150. (New) The method of claim 141, wherein the polypeptide has an amino acid sequence that is at least 95% identical to (b) and is capable of increasing resistance of a neural cell to hypoxic stress.
- 151. (New) The method of claim 141, wherein the polypeptide is fused to a heterologous polypeptide.
- 152. (New) The method of claim 151, wherein the heterologous polypeptide comprises a constant domain (Fc) of immunoglobulin or a portion thereof.
- 153. (New) The method of claim 151, wherein the heterologous polypeptide comprises albumin.
- 154. (New) The method of claim 153, wherein albumin comprises human serum albumin.
  - 155. (New) The method of claim 141, wherein hypoxic stress comprises ischemia.

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